On Friday night and Saturday afternoon there

SENATOR HIGGINS'S GRAB COM-MITTEE COMES TO TOWN.

Got After the Inspector of Gas Meters, the Unarruthe Commission, and the Sahway Commission Testerday, and Has a Lorge Field Tet Ahead to Hoc for Potatoes in, Senator Hill, in his speech at the Fort Crange Club in Albany on Friday night, said: Becklers partison legislation, unprecedented in it

nature, violative of every principle of fairness and decency, is characterizing the work of the present Republican Legislature. Wholesale regionals of Demo-crats whose official terms have not expired, removals without cause, removals without hearing, are being made by means of legislation, solely to put depubli came in their places to secure official patronage

At the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday morning the Republican sportsmen started an investigation by which they hope to grab more patronage. The Republican grabbers in charge were Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean, Senator Frederick D. Kilburn of Malone, Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, Mr. Platt's Assemblyman from Tioga, Epenetus Howe, and Assemblyman Cus H. Cutler of Rockland. This is the main body of grabbers, but there are sub-grabbers. and Senator Higgins said that the sub-committers are to get to work on the Banking Department, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Board of Electrical Control of New York city, the Inspectors of Weight and Measures, the Health Department, the Pilot Commission, the Port Wardens, the Harbor Masters, the Inspector of Gas Meters, and others. With Mayor Strong giving only husks to the Platt machine in New York county, and not even those, the State Platt machine has started these grab investigations for no other purpose than to give the followers of Mr. Platt and of Deacon Lauterbach spoils. That's the explanation of the appearance of Higgins and his sub-grabbers in New York county. The Olean statesman said the investigations would be protracted, and might extend over many months. Each sub-committee is to make separate reports. Senator Amasa J. Parker of Albany, Democrat, is asso-Amasa J. Parker of Albany, Democrat, is associated on the main committee of grabbers, and no word of protest has come from him yet.

The main drive made yesterday was for Anthony Clinchy's place. He is Inspector of Gas Meters in this city, and his term does not expire for two years. He is a New York man. A Republican of Troy wants the job. The Part Republicans at Albany are out for spoils. The coming two years are to be a rich harvest to them. Gov. Morton would not sign a State nower of removal bill, and these grabbing committees are the result.

mittees are the result.

Mr. Clinchy testified that his salary was \$5,000 a year, and that he had three deputies, one in Buffalo, one in Albany, and a third in Brooklyn. Brooklyn.

C.-Ho you pay your assistants out of your aslary? A.-Yes, sir. I may my son \$1,000 as year, an assistant \$780 a year, an taskitant \$780 a year, a helper \$520, and a second helper \$312. This makes a total or \$2,612. Q.—Do you examine all the gas meters? A.— That would be impossible. We examine one out

of every ten.

Q.—Then there is no protection to the consumers, as you stamp meters that have not been ex-amined by you? A.—That is so, It we had enough deputies we could examine them all.

chough deputies we could examine them all.

Q.—How many meters did you examine in all
last year? A.—About 60,000 passed and realed.

Q.—And you examined only about 7,000 of
these? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you eyer at any time receive any compensation from a meter company outside the
city for examining meters? A.—Ne, sir.

In reply to a question the witness said he had
been a successful plumber, and incurred a loss
in giving up his business for his office.

Q.—Did you ever give a receiut of examina. Q. Did you ever give a receipt of examina-tion and passing to any company having charge of meters for a constant

tion and cassing to any company having charge of meters for a consideration—a sum of money? A.—I have no recollection.

Congressman Suizer requested permission to ask the witness a few questions.

"We cannot permit it, Congressmen, at this time anyhow," said Senator Higgins. He got the witness to acknowledge again that it was impossible for him to perform the work of inspection as the law required. Then he asked:

"Why didn't you resign, then, if you could not do your duty, and let some one else try?"

"That is what you want," said Congressman Suizer. "You want to get him out and put in a Republican."

Republican."

Chairman Higgins asked the witness if he had ever received any present from any gas meter company. He said he never had received so much as a cigar. Thomas Clinchy, son and deputy of the former witness, testified that he had received money from several companies for unpacking gas meters and shipping them after examination. That is not a part of his official duties, and he has that privilege. It required about twenty-four minutes to examine a meter, in inspecting meters for the companies he received from two to five cents a meter from them. "I do the proving: the employees of the company assist me. I test a meter here and there to see if they are all right. If I were suspicious I would examine all; if there were 500.1 could saily examine one in five."

In answer to Senator Higgins he said he had histruments to test the meters. These provers telonged to the companies. The companies had the provers tested once a year.

Q.—Did you were receive any large sum of money from any of these gas meter companies and give received a sum of an Higgins asked the witness if he had

Q.—Did you ever receive any large sum of money from any of these gas meter companies and give breceipt? A.—Sometimes I received a sum of money for two years' work of handling and inspecting. The Maryland Company sent me a theck from Baitimore.

Q.—Fan about \$200? A.—About that. I had to agreement, but just let them pay me what they thought my services were worth.

The witness and he took the proving of the company's foreman as correct, and put his seal company's foreman as correct, and put his seal on it. The company did the testing, and he certified to it. He received from two to five tents for every meter that came to his office for

mspection.

Mr. Clinchy, Sr., was recalled and asked if he Mr. Clinchy, Sr., was recalled and assed if he was aware that his son had been receiving money from the companies. He said he had not known it. He said there was no understanding between him and private parties who were engaged in inspecting meters. He had threatened to have them arrested if they used his

After recess the investigation of the Quaran-After recess the investigation of the Quarantine Department was begun. Quarantine Commissioner Charles F. Allen testified that he was appointed by Gov. Hill and reappointed by Gov. Flower.

"My term expires to-day," said Commissioner

"My term empires to-day," said Commissioner Alen. His snary is 32,500. Thomas C. Platt heid this office eight years, the Republican Senate refusing year after year to confirm his successor. Finally Gov. Hill caused an action to be brought by the Attorney-Leneral to year at the office, and the courts decided that Mr. Platt as a citizen of Tioga was ineligible and therefore had never lawfully held the office. Mr. Allen succeeded Mr. Platt.

Mr. Allen was asked if he didn't think the Health Officer could attend to the duties of the Commission. He thought the Health Officer had enough to do otherwise. Besides, doctors, like preachers, did net, as a rule, make good business men. He was asked if one Commissioner instead of three at \$2,500 each could not do the work.

"Possibly one might do the work, but not as well as three."
The witness said that the appropriation of \$100,000 for the enlargement of Hoffman and Swinburne Islands would not be sufficient.
"I think," said be, "it will require \$250,000 to complete the work properly. We want to make it the greatest quarantine station in the world."
The witness said that the shipting companies The witness said that the shipping companies paid the salary of the Health Officer and his

employees.

Q.—These islands are no good except to handle sick immigrants? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Well, then, is there any reason why the shipping companies should not pay the expenses of running the islands? A.—It would be rather

of running the islands? A.—It would be rather a big tax on them.

Q.—But do you say that the shipping companies ought to pay for the quarantine station?

A.—I don't see any injustice in that.

Q.—What do you say as to the necessity of three Commissioners? A.—I think three Quartine Commissioners? A.—I think three Quartine Commissioners are necessary during an epidemic. [Lauginter.]

Quarantine Commissioner Henry Jacobs said he believed from his short experience that quarantine should be under Feiteral control. He was in favor of the proposition to compel the steaming pompanies to pay all the expenses of the maintenance and support of all the buildings on the quarantine islands.

Senator Higgins next tackled the Beard of Electrical Control. Commissioner Jacob Hess was called. His fellow Commissioners are Henry Recency and Annes J. Cummines.

Q.—What is four salary? A.—Soluco.

Q.—What is four salary? A.—Soluco.

Q.—What is four salary? A.—Soluco.

Q.—What is four salary? A.—Bolieve so.

Q.—Chi Tubat a pretty good salary for a couple of hours work a day. A.—I believe so.

Q.—Chi you suggest any economy for the State? A.—No. St. You don't expect me to advise cutting my own salary off, do you?

Mr. Hess and Mr. Kearney described the work of the Commission. Ar. Cummings was saked:

Q.—Would you advise a reduction of the Com-

asked:
Q. Would you advise a reduction of the Com-World,"
This answer was given with a smile, and all the others miled in unison.

### Hardwere Club Meeting.

The genual meeting of the Hardware Club was held yesterday at its rooms in the Postal Telegraph building. William H. Williams prehad. He said that the club now has 573 memters, ninety-four of whom are non-residents. he speaking of the financial condition of the chair he read that the dining rooms and har were a source of an pense rather than of income. After the reports were read there was an election of five governors. The then how in office were unantimously redected. They are Alfred D. Clinch, Charles Daly, Brace Hayden, Mertimer C. Odgen, and Webster R. Walkley. Next week the governors will meet to elect officers for the ensuing year.

THE DAISY FIELDS HOME.

A Unique Institution, that Cares Perma nently for Crippled Children.

On the other side of the Hudson, back of the Pallundes, not very far from Englewood, in the middle of fields which in summer are white with daisles and bright with "brown bettles," stands the Daisy Fields Home, a hospital and refuge for crippled children. The hespital has been in operation not quite two years; but it has taken its place among the many charitable institutions of this city, though not in it, and fills a place that no other hospital makes any attempt to fill. For it takes crippled children permanently-not keeping them two weeks only and then returning them, with little or no permanent benefit, to the places whence they came, but keeping them for months, and benefiting some of them so thoroughly that full and complete recovery seems assured.

The Daisy Fields Heme can accommodate only

be judged by individual results, and not by numbers; but the fact that only one child has died in eighteen months shows more clearly than a page of statistics that it is doing the work it was intended to do.

Yet even the Daisy Fields Home has its opponents. Some say: "Why heal these cripples? Society is better without them:" and others. 'Time and money are wasted on them;" and intervals of the hundredth part of a second,

twelve children at a time, so that its work must

"Time and money are wasted on them;" and still others sneer, "Probably the parents are quite willing to be relieved of a duty they are glad to shirk." The Home replies to the first that it will fit the children to take their places in the world; to the second, that under its care the children become strong and overcome their diseases; and to the last it answers: "It may be so; but no mother can care for her heipless child and do anything for her other children, or work for a living. The day nurseries will not receive cripples; the little eller sister, who can take charge of several well children, cannot shoulder this burden." These children cannot shoulder this burden." These are the answers of experience, for the Home, though young, has had much experience—almost as much, perhaps, as some of its little pa-

most as much, perhaps, as some of its little patients.

Annie McDonald, a dressmaker—all dressmakers are "little"—left a legacy of \$200 to the home with which to start a building fund, and other subscriptions have raised that fund to \$1,200, but that won't build the home that the home needs. The land is promised whenever the money is raised. Then, beds are needed; \$250 will support a bed for a year, and as the expenses of hospital management in the country, even in the fluisy Fields, are greater than in New York, money is, wanted to carry on the work of the home. No one can give too much, and every contribution sent to the Palsy Fields helps to support a beautiful charity, lifting some cripple to its feet, or making casier the short but terriby painful read over which those feet drag themselves so slowly.

### His Wife Charges Illm with Ill Treatment and Secks a Separation.

Mary Gunning has begun a suit against the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Gunning, paster of the Hedford Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn, for a separation on the ground of ill treatment. She asks for \$25 a week allmony and \$250 counsel fee, pending the trial of the case. The pinintiff is 30 years old and the defendant over 50. Dr. Gunning had already buried two wives when he married the plaintiff in January, 1886, and had grown-up children, three girls and a boy, by his second wife.

Mrs. Gunning is a fine-looking woman, and is an accomplished musician. She alleges in her complaint that in May, 1894, her husband struck her in the face and blacked her eye, and that in October following threw her against the baluster with such force as to break it, and that subsequent to that he threw a tumbler of water in her face. She also awears that she had to on her tace. She also awars that she had to endure the insults of her busband's children as well as of his sister, whom she describes as "a woman of a hard and unsympathetic nature, exacting and quarreisome." Mrs. Ginning says she was finally driven to leave her homen few days ago after her stenson had assaulted her and knocked her down. Her nusband, she says, is a physician as well as a ininister, and earns \$5,000 a year.

and knocked for days. He all shade a

lifted my hand against her."

Dr. Gunning came from England thirty years ago and settled in Boston, where he practised medicine for several years. He was formerly at the head of the American Protective League, and several judgments were obtained against him in Messachusetts for the alleged improper appropriation of the funds of the organization.

### COTTON BULLS IN CLOYER.

A Jump of 18 to 20 Points Yesterday on Purchases of Nearly 200,000 Bales.

The buils in cotton had on their war paint yesterday at the New York Cotton Exchange, and prices made a jump of 18 to 20 points, with unusually large transactions and more excitement than had been seen in the market for some time. In fact, the sales in two hours reached nearly 200,000 bales. The cause of the advance was partly the unusually large sales in Liverpool, but it was also due in a measure to the improved tone of the Manchester market, the latenesss of the planting season at the South, and heavy buying by the local talent as well as by operators in Wall street and in Europe. The receipts of cotton at the Atlantic and Gulf ports as well as at the in-ferior towns were large, but the next copy is ex-pected to be small and the bears talk to deaf

ferior towns were large, but the next crop is expected to be small and the bears talk to dear cars. The exports of cotton from the various ports since september have reached a 300,000 bales, against 4,285,905 bales hast year, and while the receipts at the Southern ports have reached the total of d,988,415 bales, against 6,378,324 bales for the corresponding period in 1801-92, the last previous big crop seasen, the buils point out that the stocks of cotton in sight in the markets of the world are only 128,650 bales larger than at this time in 1892.

Prices have run up 75 points within a short time, and the speculation both here and at the South, as well as in Liverpool, has broadened into very large proportions. There is said to be a large short interest at the South against tales to Europe and to New England mills. German houses here have been huying heavily of late. Among the leading buils are inman, Swann & Co., who are supposed to be in control of the May option. Among the buyers yesterday were Henry Houtz & Co., Cuthboard, Price & Co., Munin & Co., and many German houses. Imman, Swann & Co., were supposed to be selling April and May and buying June and August. May closed at 6.15c., June at 6.15c., July at 0.15c., and August at 6.15c.

### MUIR HELD FOR BURGLARY.

He Is Identified as the Seller of Stolen Goods,

John Muir, the young Englishman accused of burglary, who was taken from the Yorkville Police Court to Williamsburgh on Friday, was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday. Edward S. Boymon of 450 Gates avenue charged him with having broken into his nue charged him with having broken late his store last May, and of stealing more than \$300 worth of goods, including an electric ceiling fan. A. G. Tisdel of 861 De Kaib avenue also non-sed him of breaking into his store a month ago and of stealing two phonographs worth \$275.

Mulr walved examination on each charge, and was held for the Grand Jury. He said afterward that he hought the things from a stranger, and knew notbling of the burgharies. Victor Hapke of 1,678 Second avenue, this city, in whose place hopmon's electric fan and one of Tisdel's phonographs were found, identified Mulr as the man who sold them to him. Rapies said he bought them in good faith. said he bought them in good faith.

### THE TROUBLES OF THE ISHAMS. The Father and Mother to Have the Custody of the Hoy Halph Atterantely,

There was a hearing yesterday before Justice Bartlett in the Suprema Court in Brooklyn on the application of Juliet C. Isham for the custhe application of Juliet C. Islam for the cuatody of her seven-year-old son Ralph, who has been in the care of his father, Heary Hayward Islam, since he started his suit for absolute divorce against his wire six or reven months ago. An agreement was reached that the her should be under the care of the latter and mother alternately in periods of three months, this arrangement to begin on April I, when the monther will take charge. Mr. Islam was defeated in the divorce proceedings, and less also failed in his efforts to have the case retried.

## Sick Folks Are Becovering.

Renjamin F. Tracy was able to sit up yesterday and enjoy the sunshine which streamed into his windows at 14 West Twentieth street,
d. tr. it. Lawrence. President of the Coney
leisand Jockey Cub, who is ill at 45 East Twenty-fifth street, was much better yesterday, and no were Sibyl Sanderson and Caroline Miskel Hoyt.

THIS MEASURES THOUGHT. A NEW DEVICE TO TEST THE ALERT-

NESS OF THE PERCEPTION.

Stantd School Children and Those of Ston Perception To Be Weeded Out from the Rest by Machine A Curious Invention. The University of the City of New York has got a new instrument which it is believed will be a valuable addition to the outfit of the School of Pedagogy. It is known as a chronoscope, and is designed particularly to measure the time which chapees between a person's mental realization of a certain fact and the muscular action necessary to press a button on the machice. Used in this way the machine is really

a measurer of the speed of mental and nervous action. Such machines are not new, but those which have been in use have either taken a considerable time to prepare them for each test, or have been too slow in action to record less than a hundredth part of a second, or have been inaccurate or subject to great variations in speed and accuracy so as to require constant adjusts ments. Of the first kind, is the one which is still exchans the standard machine by which time. This consists of a brass cylinder revolved either by hand or by mechanical devices, which carries around its surface a covering of deeply smoked paper. Connected with this is a big tuning fork which vibrates at known and fixed

These vibrations are transmitted electrically to a point which moves back and forth in the direction of the length of the cylinder. When the cylinder is turned without vibrating the ferk, the point leaves a straight line around the cylinder. When the fork is set vibrating the line consists of a series of wave curves, each one representing the distance the cylinder has moved during the 100th part of a second. A button connected electrically, either with another point or with a condenser, marks the time when a mental sensation is produced by the operator, and again when the person undergoing the test responds by pressing the button. The number of waves between these marks, or the portions of one, show the time which clapsed even to the 1.000th part of a second.

Various tests are applied to the faculties by this means. The simplest is to exhibit some thing to the sight by the opening of a shutter. If a person responds to this test by pressing the button within the one-fifth part of a second, it is button within the one-fifth part of a second, it is considered a good result. Another is to exhibit from behind the shutter a square of some color. The person operated upon does not knew what cotor may be exhibited. He is told, for instance, to press the button when he sees him. Such a test will involve a longer time, perhaps the one-fourth of a second allogether. Other trains are made with odors, somall, or pin pricks. An Italian machine for making these tests is roved by clockwork and exhibits the results upon two dials, the one marking hundredths and the other thousandths of a second.

of a second.

The value of these tests for the purposes of the School of Pedagocy, is to enable tenchers to know what the mental characteristics of their scholars really are. Under the system of teaching of a generation ago, to one paid any attention to this in dealing with pupils. School-masters in those days in fact did little or nothing in the way of teachine. The routine of a school then consisted in the master's telling his classes what pages of the books the lessons for the next day were to be found upon, how long the lesson would be, and hearing the scholars recite.

If any of the pupils were ladly behind the others in their apparent combrehendon of the lesson and sectical to need mental stimulation, they were told to stay in after school. In moderate cases the master upplied a mind stimulant to the palms of the pupil's hands with a ruler, and in had cases it was applied elsewhere with birch switches, harne-s-leather strains, or black-snake horsewhips. Under the new system an attempt is being made to find out whether the scholars are inerely slow of action or really stupid. This once definitely ascertained, it will be possible to separate them into classes and use different methods of teaching each class.

Prof. Charles B, Bliss of the University School

will be possible to separate them into classes and use different methods of teaching each class.

Prof. Charles B. Bliss of the University School of Pedagogy believes that such a system of teats would be of great value, and that these tests should be applied to every scholar from time to time and the results recorded for the information of teachers, who should know what they mean and how to utilize them. He had tried the clier forms of the chronoscope and was not satisfied with them for the reasons already indicated. Recently he suggested to a clever mechanica form of instrument in which a pendulum should be used for marking the time.

Such an instrument was made by J. J. Hogan, the mechanic of the Vale psychological laboratory, and this has recently been received at the University of the City of New York. It consists primarily of a pendulum red, swinging upon steel knife pivots and weighted heavily at the top and bottom. At either end of the are through which the lower and swings are eathers which hold it in place. Between these points is a graduated are scale dichied into 1,000 parts. The pendulum is so adjusted in leagth and weights that it will pass this part of the are in just one second.

held. In addition to the devices for producing the tests by means of the butrons, the machine is provided with electro-magnets and connections so that it can be used for all the tests of nervo energy transmission usually shown and operated by electrical currents.

The Binghamton Bank Defateation.

Athany, March 16, Superintendent Charles M. Preston of the State Banking Department was in conference to-day with Mr. Philo H. Packus, the State Bank Examiner in charge of the affairs of the Chouango Valley Savings Bank of Binghamton. Mr. Preston says he has called upon Mr. Backus to prepare for him a detailed financial statement of the condition of the institution, and that he will shortly issue it to the public, so that the exact status of affairs can be shown up. The statement will notify the public that further disclosures may follow, as be shown up. The Statement may follow, as the investigation is not enoised.

Interesting developments connected with the alleged looting of the savings Lank crop out almost daily. It is known that among the items of deposits marked off the hand's books is one of \$4.000 due to the estate of orphau children represented by a guardian. None of this money was drawn out of the bank for the children yet the cutire sum has disappeared or been wiped out. The guardian of the children is one of the children is one of the children.

### "Governor" Dye's Will Stands.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16. The effort to break be will of the late George Washington Dyeof Elbert county has failed in the lower court. Dye left an estate worth \$100,000 to his negro housekeeper and her six children, whose father he was. his relatives attempted to break the will, but the Jury rendered a verdict yesterday sustaining it. This is in assertance with the decision of the Sante Supreme Court. After Dye died San, 500 in tash was found maked in an old trank. He ewned 7,000 acres of land in one place, and was known in his county as "tovernor" Dye.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15, Ex-President Harrison has so far recovered as to be able to sit up. Itis improvement has been steady ever since his daughter and his grandchildren arrived at his house. Yesterday was the birthday of Baby McKee. Children from the neighborhood ware present, and Gen. Harri on spent a harp; after boon watching the little ones.

dia

ART AND FUN AT THE CLOISTER. An Important Collection of Japanese Paintings Exhibited.

was on exhibition in the rooms of the Cloister Club the finest and most important collection of Japanese paintings and old prints ever made in this country, according to the judgement of experts in such matters. It was the suggestion of Theodore Wores, the painter of Japanese sub-jects, that the Cloister Club, of which he is a member, should have a Japanese evening. It was thought at first that this would be of the same general character, except that it might be a little Japanese in color, as the other evening entertainments given by the club at intervals But under the impetus of Mr. Wores's enthusiasm, and owing to his unusual acquaintance with the best material of the kind wanted, the exhibition finally assumed an unexpected importance. The walls of the dining rooms of the club were bung with burlap, and this made a background for the forty-two Kakebones and Surimonos-paintings and old prints which comrised the collection. Many of the most valuable and rare pieces were lent to the club by Mr. | Occasionally a great man has tried to catch the Valuanaka of 20 West Twenty-seventh street, popular car to give a wholesome lesson on the who, with a number of other Japanese goutlemen in native costume, were guests of the club on Friday evening. A stage in one end of the south dining room was set in exact reproduction of a Japanese living room. Besides that, and some slight decorations with lanterns, the rooms were severely artistic, nothing being allowed in sight which would interfere with the Japanese estheticism of the evening. During the evening Mr. Wores in a brief address said: for correct utterance by teaching our children. "I think this is undoubtedly the first collection of representative Japanese paintings ever

placed on exhibition in New York. The reason for this is that, until a short time ago, dapanese

try-I think I can safely say in any country—is that at the Boston Museum of Art. They are under the charge of Prof. Tenallosa, who lived in Japan many years and became a recognized authority on Japanese art. I called on him recently and he showed me a very valuable collection of old Chinese religious paintings in the form of Enkelone to painting on a silk scrottly that were on exhibition in the nuseum. They belong to an old temple in Kloto and were sent to this country for exhibition and sile. Mr. Fenamoso informed may that a wealthy Bostonian had bought ten by the best at \$1,000 apiece and presented them to the museum. This all indicates the importance the Japanese art is acquiring in the eyes of Western collectors.

"Few of the leading artists of Japan are represented in this exhibition, but some of the examples of their work are as good as any I have ever seen in Japan. Indied, I think this is a greater-treat than many of us realize, for it is very difficult, even in Japan, to see so many examples of old Japanese art on exhibition together. There are no great public collections of pictures on view in Japan, and the private owners of some of the finest and largest collections rarely have more than one or two hanging on the valid of the remote. rarely have more than one or two languages at the walls of their houses, as it would be considered an exhibition rather of vulgarity, perhaps, than of art for the owner of many pictures to make an ostentations display of many at one time. This is also the case with the temples, where a large proportion of the best pictures are expect.

owned.
"The private owners of large collections have "The private owners of large collections have specially built fireproof receptacles for storing their kakemone, and, after one of the frequent hres which sweep films; dwellings of even the wealthy, these fiveproof buildings may be send duting the acres of rains, their contents preserved, it is because this has been the custom for many sentunes that so much ancient Japances are true so well preserved to-day.

"Much as Japanese act has been described, it does not seem to be generally known that it is, with a few exceptions, really Camiese art. One authority says. In the art of painting nearly everything his come from China, not merely everything his come from China, not merely

adjoining house, where I found that a collection of representative works of the cid masters that hear brought tracether for my copertal beautif. They were certainly the finest examples of dagances art that I have yet seen. How they stood out by contrast against the modern ones we had just left! As I pussed from one to the other, the different styles and schools were replained to me by the artist, who inady informed me that It was their wish that I should point out which was the best painting from my viewpoint of art. When I made my decision it was heard with astonishment. I had, they assured me, selected the masterplace from their viewpoint. It took them some time to recover from their surprise, but when they did all barriers of race seemed to have disappeared. It showed, they explained, that art is art the world over and we were then but a company of artists, bound forether by mound sympathies, aims, and common ideals."

Another speaker was Dr. K. Gishi, a Japanese, and a patriotic student of his country's history. He delighted his Friat's of the Chabter by graves by agreeing with Mr. Wores that his believed country had nerhans taken his art painting, architecture, make, and perhaps its religion, from China.

"I will not dety," said the Doctor, gravely, "that we have taken many things from China.

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"I will not dety," said the Doctor, gravely, "that we have taken many things from China.

"I will not dety," said the Doctor had in your papers."

The footor's gravity did not prevent the habit, according to the latest news I read in your papers."

scording to the latest news I read in your papers."

The Doctor's gravity did not prevent the Friars from a full appreciation of this little example of Japanese wit, and he was applicated tremendously.

Later in the evening a company of Japanese dancing girls performed on the Japanese room stage, and after that the proceedings were not marked with gravity.

There is a club, sore, from which the

dancing girls performed on the Jaranese room stage, and after that the proceedings were not marked with gravity.

There is a club song from which the Frace derive much anusement. It is sung to the humble but tuneful measures of "He Never Cares to Wander from Ills Own Fireade." Therein members of the club are praised or satirized or Joked or joilled as their varying accomplishments and natures seem to require. There is one verse which refers to Mr. W. Curtis Gibson, the art editor of Peck, which is a great favorite with the members. A peculiarity about Mr. Gibson is that while in heart and mind, and apparently, too, in body, he is one of the youngest members of the cinh, it is his amiable weakness to protend to extreme old age, and if permitted he will tell about the spankings he used to get for bathing in the canal in Canal street. A diligent search of records by some of his fellow members had disclosed that, as a matter of fact, Mr. Gibson is but 57 years old, so when they sing about him the Friars use this chorus.

Friars use this chorus;

He never cares to wander from his own fireside,
To his cushion fluid visit air he'll always run.)

He is older than the hills, and, some day, in spite of

He will make a column obit in THE SUS. Yesterday afternoon the exhibition of Japanese art was opened to ladies invited by Friars, and the club rooms from 316 6 o'clock were crowded with a throng which declared the Kakemono exTOPICS OF THE DAY.

LEARN TO SPEAK WELL.

A Sensible Proposition to Train Our Voices -A Crying Need with Us Wisely Considered, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUN THE SUN has done much to raise the standard of thetoric in American journalism and of grammar in common usage. I respectfully call upon it to do likewise for spoken language by directing atnot enough to exclaim against positive barbarities of utterance; it is better to point out and encourage that elegance and propriety of speech which comes from the intelligent use of the vocal organs. It is useless, if not unfair, to cavil at the popu-

lar apathy to anything like systematic training of the voice on a broad scale.

The graces of delivery, it has long been thought, belong exclusively to public characters, as legislators, preachers, actors. Very rarely have we had persons of note urging their importance to the masses subject, like Gladstone, or Linear Legouvé of France, whose efforts to Improve the spoken language of his country did more than all his other varied labors in placing him among the Lilustrions Forty of the French Academy. It is because I believe America should lead in establishing a standard of utterance that I offer some suggestions through THE SUX. The work to be done is to lay the foundation

and to improve that now in common use among adults. As to adults, the first step is in the formplaced on exhibition in New York. The reason for this is that, until a short time ago, Japanese pictures such as we have here commanded as much bigher price in Japan than elsewhere. Also, until recently, most foreigners were disposed to classify such works as these with the common brie-a-brace of commerce, and were not prepared to pay anything like the prices demanded by their Japanese coveres."

In recent years many European and American collectors have become interested in securing good examples, and this has resulted in bringing such collections as Mr. Yahmanaka's to this country.

"The first indication of the growing popularity of Japanece art," said Mr. Wores, "and by that I mean the art of old Japan, was made evident by the admiration and interest displayed by European and American artists for those wonderful colored prints by such artists as Utamaro. Hokusal. Hiroshipe, and Pelana and others that are well represented here to-night.

"To show to what proportion the demand for a collar or two are now being sold for \$100, \$200, and, in fact, as high as \$200 apiece have been paid for some of the coller prints.

"The finest and most complete collection of old Chiffees and Japanece pictures in this combination of the coller prints and the restoration of these elements by earnest teachers when opported the teacher of the submit of a collar or two are now being sold for \$100, \$200, and, in fact, as high as \$200 apiece have been paid for some of the coller prints in the collection of old Chiffees and Japanece pictures in this combination, and the restoration of the submit of the coller prints in the collection of old Chiffees and Japanece pictures in this combination, the sound of the coller prints in the collection of old Chiffees and Japanece prints and the proportion the collection of old Chiffees and Japanece prints and the proportion of the collection of old Chiffees and Japanece pictures in this combined to the collection of old Chiffees and Japanece prints and the proportion of the collection of old Chiffe ing of classes similar in most respects to the singing classes conducted by Mr. Frank Dam-

New York, March 14.

### SPENDING PUBLIC MONEY.

Belchanty Bumping Boatt

To the Lorent or Tan Sun-Sir: Permit me 000 with which to build Lieut, Indefanty's scourilies, and equites acquired by the new

which are set sparse of colored glass squares with a few cases of the interest sparse of colored glass squares with far few median, related the median and other than state and the far state an of parloage in one mass through its bottom.

It cost the Barney Company nearly \$20,000 before it accomplished the work successfully. The city of Boston appropriated funds and built what was claimed to be a self-aimper for garbage. The money was lost and the load now lies on the mind flats. There were not less than four different designs for steam distance bears of the flat for the flats of the standing bears placed before the Mayor's Commission appeared to decide the bear means of fluid disposal of the city refuse. Lieut, beichanty was a member of that Commission, and was at affirst the most pronounced in his opposition to sending gardage to sea, and was decidedly in favor of cremation, he seems to have very unddenly changed his views—the change of royally on his patch must have had its effect!

Refore spending this large sum of the city's money in an experiment, would it not be proper and better to proceed authority it seems to me the Mayor's should appoint a committee of two or three experiment, would it not be proper and better to proceed authority? It seems to me the Mayor's should appoint a committee of two or three experiment, would it not be proper and better to proceed authority? It seems to make any better to proceed authority? It seems to make the the question, and invite all who have plane for distinct reviews and standing used as fair to incurate men who have had become a first should nearly the best proper and the standing used as fair to incurate men who have had years of practical experiment in the flat decision be final, it is handly just at fair to incurate men who have had years of practical experiments in the sum of the committee of two continues and a committee of the particular of the process of particular experiments and the particular of the

## WITTEN FOR THE WEST.

very to Migrate,
TOTHE Entrop of The St S. Sir. Some wreka ago you published in your sunday paper an interesting letter signed "Forbes," neging East- tripartite Londs, with interest, ern girls to come West and marry the lonely ranchmen, who are longing for ladies' society, and who are both good, brave, and intelligent.

and who are both good, brave, and intelligent. It is true that the East is crowded with girls both beautiful and most, but many of them, also too poor to marry, for lastern men want only rich girls: meanwhile, what is to become of the others who do not want to live and die in single blessedness, but have not the wherevital to how a histband? There are lots of girls who would be willier to marry the ranchonen if they only have hield, but with no relations out West, how can then mor? I led them send their names and addresses to The STS, and if Mrs. Fortes, can come by them as for the one she spoke of who knows what may happen, and "the descri will rejuice and blossom like the rose." From a CONSTANT READER. Jacksonville's Physicians and the Yellow

## Fever.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEN-Sir: In THE Sus of the 7th last, is an item stating that a certain physician of this city was the only physician who remained here during the rellow fever epidemic of 1888. I must ask you to correct this statement. All the physicians of the city, with one exception, remained here, and not only that, but most of us had the disease, and four of our number laid down their fives serving their citow men. Yours, 11. R. STOLT, M. D. JACKSONVICLE, Fla., March 13.

### The Tailest Pole. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEN SEC. "If you see

it in THE SUN it's so," is my belief notwithstanding the fact that some one erred when he stated to your reporter that the Sagetaff raised on the new American Tract Society building is the largest on top of a building in this country. I cann that the lode erected by an on the Equitable building in this city has that dis-

tinction. It is 10% feet long and 1% inches in diameter. I don't believe there is a larger pole on top of a building in the word. Very re-spectfully. Juny F. Walsh, Jr.

An Atrocity of the Income Tax.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I own 129 shares of the stock of a railroad company that pays als per cent, dishlends. I received my check to-day for a quarter's disidend, but find they have dishleted two per cent, to pay income tax.

My income all told is less than \$2,000 per annum

ensequently I am not liable for an income tax. Yet this railroad company forces me to pay it. It seems to me that this is ferring me to pay a tax which under

the law I ought not to pay.
I trust you will keep up the good work of criticising this influtious tax. ROBERT LORING.

the same political faith and opinion on State and national issues as one or the other of the two political parties which at the last preceding general election for state officers shall have east the greatest and next to the greatest number of votes in said town, but they shall not belong to the same partly nor by of the same political faith and opinion on State and national issues as the inspectors who shall have been elected.

At the last town moveting in Jasbon, the Republican candidates received the inguest number of votes, the Frontierlouist candidates received the next interest number, and the Denni game candidates were next in order. But at the last general election the Republicant is the last the great shall be received the two next interest in the last the greatest and their resulting testing the less than either the greatest and their track the last less than either. The presiding officer at the town meeting despite the probability of one for shall can member of the Christians and expectors in each district. It will be seen that while the Probabilitionists than the track that the way they do not meet the requirements of the sevend and coordinate provision, and that the qualifications of the Lemocrata and exactly the reversal.

The gression now presented is, who should have been appealined inspectors, the Prohibitionists or the bone rata?

Carrets all parties of Deer's Antiers.

interest the editorial in The Sex of this date on "Tvory Let to Commerce," and wish to know if there is an equally logical theory as to the fate of the discarded antiers of deer. These unimals shed their autlers every year, and after travelling for eight nesermes have been many years. Bennmaren, Vi., March Id. OLOHOE IL SMITH

### Public Libraries of Foreign Books,

To the Liston or The Sux-Ne: There is not a single public illicary in this city which lends for reading at home books in French, Spanish, or Italian. In a place like New York, where there are so many persons of these nationalities, this seems like an un-our nericet. It is particularly hard on the young men who learn the elements of those languages men who earn the enthumes of those mangings at the pluble "seeping schools," but who can purst their statics no further than the mere radiments for worked the rroper blocks. It is throwing away in and money to pay professors and provide schoo-tering unless you afterward place within reach the young men the literature of those languages, which they can learn only the granume at schools. from the university of the second place within Fried of the young men the literature of those insulators of which they can learn only the granuar at scheen. I hope that, now that propie are beginning to discuss what is to result from the union of three great litraries in this city, the matter will not be left out of they, and that in this, as well as in most other limits. New York will take the world. Chonon Shooti.

### THE GEORGIA CENTRAL PLAN. Some Details of the Reorganization Plan

The details of the plan for the reorganization of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia have been agreed upon and it is expected that the plan will be officially announced this week. It will provide for foreclosure under the tripartite or the consolidated mortgage or possibly under both.

The purchasers at the foreslosure sale are to convey the properties to a new company to be called the Central of Georgia Railway Company. The new company will be authorized to issue \$7,000,000 of first mortgage 50-year 5 per cent. bonds, which will be a first lien on the main line from Atlanta to Savanush, heeluding the Milledgeville Branch, and on the equity in the steamship properties; \$13,000,000 consolidated prortgage five per cent, bands, which will be a Majestic. Miscosing first lien on the Montgomery and Eufala and a samatoga second lien on the Mobile and Gerard railroads; \$4,000,000 general mortgage four per cent. bonds, which will be a first lies on the Savannah the gem, but the model, with the exception of a few and, in some cases, quite brilliant native original modifications.

"Japan discived its art first indirectly through Corea and afterward directly from thina. Many of the carriest Japanese painters stooled in China under Chinese masters, and some of the latter went to Japan. Oteat numbers of pictures by the leading Chinese masters were bought by Japanese connecessary, and have been carriedly preserved to this day.

To the Latter of the SUN - Sir. Permit me through the exclusines of The SUN to call attention to a very singular proceeding of much importance to the targiners of this city. At a resulting of the Daard of Estimate and Application of the Japanese connecessary, and have been carriedly preserved to this day.

To the Latter SUN - Sir. Permit me through the exclusions of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the exclusions of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the exclusions of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The SUN - Sir. Permit me through the columns of The Sun to call the star processes of the star processes of the set of the section of the load of the Sun and Application of the Sun and Application of the Post of the Sun and Application of the S and Western and Macon and Northern rall- Lahn Eome and Columbus, Macon and Northern, Patria Prins Willow IV. ecompany: \$8,500,000 second preferred incomes \$1,000,000 third preferred incomes, and \$5,-

and our of common stock.

The new company will acquire title to the properties covered by the first mortgages on the

# The injunction which prevented the Panama

Dallroad Company from making an agreement to disert its Pacific Ocean business between the ports of Panama and Acapulco from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been so medified by the Supreme Court, General Term, that the railroad company is not prohibited from making contracts with others for such business, providing that it accords equal privileges to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, The court holds that the steamship company has no right to fix the rates of fare over the railroad. By virtue of an agreement made in 1872 the steamship company claimed the 1872 the steamblin company chained the exclusive right to do business between those perts and to give through bills of lading. The injunction was obtained in 1896 when the rational company was about to make an agreement with the Chillan Steamblin tempany by give it the exclusive right. The temeral form says that the rational was no right to take such an agreement with the those such an agreement with the those such as a greenest with the those such as a greenest with the those such as a greenest with the those such as the injury, that effort of the mirreal company being a volcable of the agreement by which the facile Mail Steamblip towness, purvioused the goal will of the steamblip has now conducted before 1872 by the Fanama hadrona tompany.

## SAN FRANCISCO, March 16. The first rails for

the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway will leave New York on the steamship Washtenaw on April 1. The directors of the road this afternoon closed with the Johnson locks Astronomics to many, to whom the Washtenaw is consigned, to bring 2,000 tons of ONLY TWO SUBPLUE

Pate of a Party of Thirteen that Met in the Adlrugdneke Last Sammer,

Sanaroga, March 16, "I am not superstitions," said a prominent and successful Saratoga citizen last night to a party of gentlemen . who were smoking and discussing the attractions of the Adirondacks as a winter resort for invalids, "but I can give you something out of my own experience that you will readily see does not leave a very pleasant impression upon my mind. Some of you know that last summer I was in very poor health, and that late in the senson, upon advice of my doctor, I went with my family into the Adirondacks and took a cottage at Saranac Lake. I found many other persons there for their health, some in cot-tages, some in boarding houses, and some at

ALL WORTH STUDYING.

A Wonderful Mis-up in Inspectors.

To the Entrop of The Nor-Sic A possible complication has arisen in the town of Linken over the provisions of the election law relative to the appoint in most of inspectors (chap. 38, sec. 19, laws of 1881).

The presiding offer of each amount text meeting shall, immediately after the voice are converted as the point, by writing, two additional inspectors of viet the two finspectors who shall have been elected, and which inspectors who shall have been elected, and which the hignest number of voice next to the two persons who shall have been elected in dispectors, as to be appointed, shall belong to end be of the same political faith and onlino on State and national issues as one or the other of the two pitters parties which at the last preceding general election dispectors, as the providing general election issues as one or the other of the two political parties which at the last preceding general election dispectors, as the providing general election and the last preceding general election dispectors, as the providence of the day of the same political faith and onlino on State and parties which at the last preceding general election dispectors, as the providence of the same political faith and onlino on State and parties which at the last preceding general election dispectors, as the providence of the same political faith and onlino on State and parties which at the last preceding general election dispector, and the providence of the last preceding general election dispector, and the providence of the last preceding general election dispectors, and the providence of the last preceding general election dispectors, and the providence of the last preceding general election dispectors, as the providence of the last preceding general election dispectors, and the providence of the last preceding general election dispectors, and the providence of the last preceding general election dispectors, and the providence of the last preceding the providence of the last pr

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

BUSIATURE ALMANAC ... TIDS DAT. Eun rises... 6 09 Sun sets... 6 09 Moon rises. 108 High Wattr-This hav. Sandy Book 12 13 Gov.Island.12 42 Hell Gats.. 9 81

Arrived-Satunday, March 16. ucania, McKay, Liverpool, Framme, Smith, Liverpool, Sade, Lessler, Southaupton, pain, Griffitha, London, cain, Griffitha, London, chlowham, Clark, Cabradiar, conent, Murray, Bartandors, urvet Ase, Dmitishen, St. Lucia, 'awney, Townsend, Philadelphia.

(For inter arrivals see First Page.) ARRIVED OUT.

Fs Paris, from Southampton for New York, passed

SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS. Sa La Champagne, from Havre for New York, Sa Francisco, from Hull for New York, Sa Geron, from Antwerp for New York, Sa Geron, from Antwerp for New York, Sa Leibnitz, from Pernambuso for New York,

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. 5s El Mar, from New Orleans for New York, 5s City of Augusta, from Savannan for New York, 5s City of Communia, from West Point, Va., for New York, 5s Elio Oran le, from Brunswick for New York,

> Sail Tuesday, March 19. Mails Close, 4:00 A. H. 1:00 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

frances, Permuda fregulus, Kauston Algentuin, Charleston Li Monte, New Orleans Beynland, Antwerp. 11:00 A.M. Britannic, Liverpoor 11:00 A.M. Britannic, Colon. 10:00 A.M. Britannic, Liverpool 1130 A. M. Allian's, volon 1000 A. M. City of Washington, Ha-vana 1500 P. M. Clidael Condal, Bayana 1500 P. M. Civi of Para, volon 1000 A. M. Adamo, curveston

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Bremen. Hull Gibraltar Bullabe... Etraite of Magellan . Phoenicla... La Gascoche. Mononov . .

Liverpool Parkber Philipdelphia March 7 March 8 March 13 March 14 kingston rschip, March 20. Liverpsol London London hisyana Hermoda New Orleans New Orleans Sew Orleans day, Marca 21. Due Th. March 18 March 14 March 18 March 15 March 16 Port au Prince Galveston

## Musiness Motices.

The fushionable ladies' corrective tonte is

### TOTIETO.

CARPINTER, -Suddenly, at his home, Huguenot st. New Hochelle, N. Y., Stephen P. Carpenter, in mis Sist year. Funeral at the Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle, Monday evening, March 18, at 8 o'clock.

CEAM. At Caire, Egypt, Saturday, March 10, 1895, Harry Spencer Cram, son of the late Henry A. DUFFY. On Friday, March 15, 1895, Bridget Griffin, beloved wife of Thomas F. Duffy. Functal from her late residence, 750 Greenwich st.,

on Monday, March 18, at 15 o'clock sharp, Interment Calvary. ment Cattury.

K 11.111.13. On Friday. March 15, Daniel L. Kell-her, beloved byother of Roy. Michael F. Keither, Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to abtend function Planch 18, at 10 A.M., from his late residence, 20 Cliver st., thence to St. Peter's

Church, Barclay et., where a selemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in calcary Cometery, LOUGHRAN. The Rev. John I. Loughran, D. D., late rector of the Church of the Visitation, 77. mends on Monday, March 18, at 10 A.M. The reverend clergy and friends are respectfully invited

O'ROURKE - On March 10, at 3 25 A. M., Margares A., the beloved wife of Theone O'Bourke. Functiffrom her late residence, S15 East 104th at., Mouday, March 18, at 19 A. M. sharp. Intermeas

STONE,-On Thursday, March 14. Leander Stone, aged 73 years. Functal services at his late residence, 30 East 74th at., on Sunday, March 17, at 2 P. M. Interment at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

CRIMATORIES AND COLUMBARIA are the ceme-teries of the future. Inchern hole almost daily as Fresh Pond, opposite Lutherin Ceme'ery, Call there or andress the Cremation office, 62 E. Houston St., N.Y. THE Renaise Cemetery, Barlon B. B. Office, 1d E. aviet, interments made in neuropoils, and funeral particle returned to city by special train 1% hours, regular time 24 mours.

### Special Motices.

WHEATENAT Cooks in a minute!

Every grocer sells it: Has no equal on earth! The perfect breakfast food!

BEAUTH FOOD CAL, SI DTH AVENUE. A. SUPERFLUOUS HAIR moles, Sec. destroyed for-part electricity; sittings only \$1. Prof. MIXER, \$7 West 40 St.

BLAIR'S PILLS, GREAT ENGLISH

Meligious Motices. CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,

SUNDAY, RIGHTONESS.
SUNDAY, MARCH 17.
Musical Service at 4 o cinck.
The Passion, by Gouncel. See HTY FOR ITHE ALCUITURE. Sunday March Sil, 1800, at 1916 A R. Sciuse by Prof. Pelix Ader at care one March fad, corner fittiat, and the as Sunjaci. The Red Journal Instruction of Cuidren. Abundanced are tabled.

# At the control of the Mem Bublications.

THE HUMBULDT Contains the works of learning Humby, Tyndaill LIBRARY OF SCIENCE the leaders of thought. I have to CENTS a number, 176 numbers based, got collaboration Ambiers in Asser place, New York. 50 - Alphabet of Electricity," Electric Bells Wonders, "Electrical instruments," Motors, "Electric Wonders, 12th et.